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JAMES PERSHING



This is not Gen. John J. Pershing back in America again from France, but it is John J.'s brother, James Pershing. He is a traveling salesman for a clothing firm, is almost the image of his famous brother and is sometimes mistaken for him. James Pershing is younger than his brother John by four years, yet the two look about the same age. He has one son in the army and a younger one is expecting the call. "I am going to France myself in a few weeks," says Pershing, "chiefly to break my brother's silence. The man who can keep silent in four different languages sometimes needs relief from his own thoughts."

LABOR IN PATRIOTIC MOVE

Workers in Iron and Steel Industries Are to Be Organized at Once.

As a patriotic measure to co-operate more efficiently in winning the war, 1,000,000 workmen in the iron and steel industries of the United States will be immediately organized under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, made this announcement after conference in Chicago with representatives of 22 international unions. Steps to hasten the work of organizing unions throughout the country will be made under the supervision of Mr. Gompers, who was named chairman of a national committee to direct the work of organization.

"The step was taken in conformity with a resolution adopted at the convention of the federation, and was begun at a conference in St. Paul in June," said Mr. Gompers. "It will be put into effect at once."

The purpose of the movement was explained by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation, in an official statement.

"This is the climax of the patriotic campaign of labor to uphold the hands of President Wilson in the prosecution of the war," he said.

"Strikes in the steel and iron industries which might work irreparable injury can be prevented only through the organization of the workers."

"With the steel industry organized, labor unions will be able to maintain the same continued and uninterrupted operation that has obtained in the stock yards."

Among the trades in which organized work on a national scale is to begin at once are the following:

Blacksmiths, boiler-makers, electrical workers, iron, steel and tinplate workers, machinists, mine, mill and smelter workers, molders, quarry workers, railway car men, seamen, stationary firemen, steam engineers, steam fitters, structural iron workers, longshoremen, mine workers, metal polishers and sheet metal workers.

Completion of the program outlined is expected to require about two years.

One More Sex Bar May Go.

Feminine stenographers who have replaced men to a great extent in practically every department of the government may soon enter the White House if men now employed there continue to enlist in the army and navy. Two male stenographers left the White House for aviation schools and another gave notice of his resignation to enter military service. The raising of the draft age, now under consideration by the war department, would result in many additional vacancies. No woman stenographers have been employed heretofore at the White House.

Miners Forego Pleasures.

Picnics, county fairs and other public gatherings are being abandoned by the coal miners of the country in the interests of increased coal production, according to reports reaching the fuel administration.

"In nearly every field," says a statement issued by the administration, "the mine workers are a unit in consenting to making a sacrifice of their many usual holidays and diversions. Wherever there seems to be a danger of taking men away from the vital task of mining more coal, the mine workers are doing their part by making the necessary sacrifice."

HEAVY ATTACK BY ALLIES SOUTH FROM CHAULNES

French Push Along Oise Valley and Capture All of the Lassigny Massif.

PERONNE RUINS IN FLAMES

British Gain More Ground North of Roye and Noyon Roads Are Under Control of the Allied Artillery.

London, Aug. 14.—The French have won control of the entire massif of Lassigny, on the southern edge of the Picardy battle line. This gives command of the town of Lassigny and the valley of the Divette, as well as the entire district to the north.

With the British Army on the Picardy Battle Front, Aug. 14.—The Americans fighting with the English and Canadians north of the Somme advanced fully a mile to the outskirts of Bray-Somme. The advance followed the repulse of a German counter-attack.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The allies' forces in Picardy made a heavy attack along the entire front from Chaulnes southward in a determined effort to break the resistance of the enemy.

French Progress on Oise.

London, Aug. 14.—The French launched an attack on the southern part of the Picardy battle front and, according to reports, were making progress in the valley of the Oise. The Germans are evacuating their trenches in the bend of the river of Bailly and the French are occupying them.

The French are entirely on the crest of the Lassigny massif, where heavy fighting is in progress.

Peronne in Flames.

The enemy is reported destroying villages in his rear. The ruins of Peronne are reported to be burning. Fires have been observed by allies' airmen at various points.

The village of L'Econville has been captured by the French and further ground has been gained by them north of the St. Claude farm. L'Econville is about three and one-half miles southeast of Lassigny and virtually on the crest of the ridge overlooking the Oise.

So far 33 German divisions have been identified in the fighting. The indications are that the enemy's reserves are gradually being exhausted and he is drawing troops out of the line to extend his flanks and cover any gaps. This is an operation, however, which can only be carried out to a limited degree.

British Gain North of Roye.

British troops have gained additional ground north of Roye and on the north bank of the Somme, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig.

The Germans attacked the British positions in the Morris sector, Flanders. They were repulsed.

The Germans delivered a local attack near Ponguescourt, on the line between Roye and Chaulnes. It was repulsed.

Allies Control Noyon Roads.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The allies' artillery now has full control of the converging roads in and out of Noyon, near the southern end of the line, notably that running toward Ham to the north. The difficulty of the enemy in carrying out a retrograde movement is thus increased.

Yankees Regain Lost Ground.

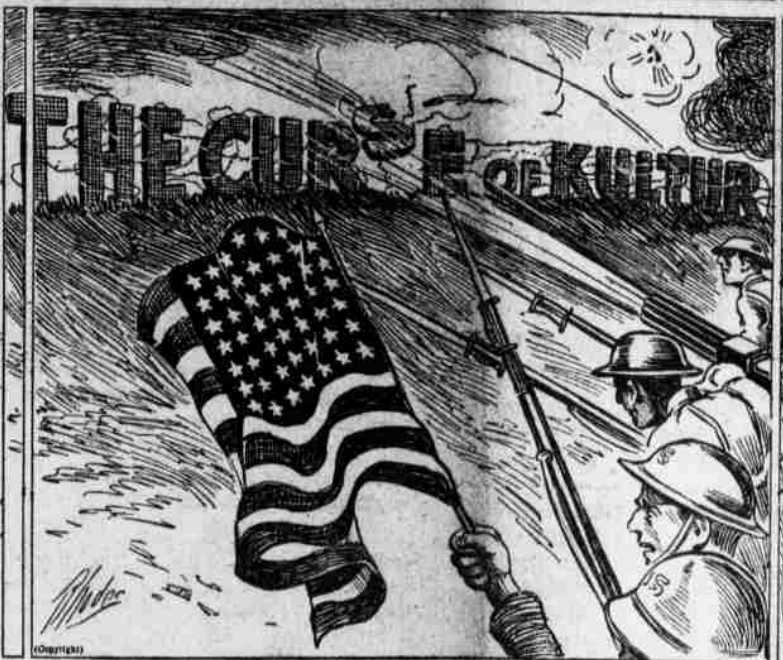
London, Aug. 14.—Heavy local fighting is reported in progress at Elsmette, on the north bank of the Vesle, where the Franco-American forces are holding the line. The allies here were attacked by the enemy and forced to retire to the south bank of the river. An immediate counter-attack was launched and according to the latest reports the old positions of the allies on the north bank of the river have been restored.

YANKS FLY FAR OVER LINES

Four Americans Elude 47 Hun Planes to Get Photographs of Enemy Positions.

With the American Armies in France, Aug. 14.—It is comparatively quiet on the Vesle, but American airmen in French planes daily are performing heroic feats. Four American aviators flew far over the German lines north of the Vesle for photographs. Despite the fact that the Germans had left 47 planes in the air in that district during the afternoon, two of the Americans returned with valuable pictures. These were made in constant peril, as the photographers are not always accompanied by pursuit planes for protection.

Breaking the Way Through For Democracy



GREAT MASSACRE OF BOLSHEVIKI

Counter-Revolutionaries Have Slaughtered Them in Ryazan and Novgorod.

REVOLT IS SPREADING FAST

British and Japanese Troops From Vladivostok Have Joined Czechoslovaks—Lenine and Trotsky to Move Government.

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—A wholesale massacre of the bolsheviks has taken place at Ryazan and Novgorod, said a dispatch received here. The massacre was the work of counter-revolutionaries.

Late dispatches show that the counter-revolution against the bolsheviks has spread to many new districts in Russia.

The counter-revolutionaries have been victorious in most of the fighting.

Anti-Hun Riots in Ukraina.

London, Aug. 14.—Bloody anti-Hun riots are raging in Ukraina, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Germany is rushing reinforcements of troops into Ukraina. The riots were precipitated by the seizure of the harvests by the Germans.

Germans March on Petrograd.

Copenhagen, Aug. 14.—German troops are advancing on Petrograd, says a dispatch to the Politiken. The Germans evidently plan to occupy the city.

Once before German troops marched on Petrograd, but failed to occupy the place.

British and Japanese Join Czechs.

London, Aug. 14.—British and Japanese troops which were landed at Vladivostok have joined the Czechoslovak forces who are fighting against German control of Siberia. The British troops are co-operating with the Slav army on the Ussuri river, about 120 miles north of Vladivostok.

Terrorism by Bolsheviki.

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—A new manifesto, advocating the pitiless annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries, has been issued by Premier Lenine, says the Rheinische Westfalsche Zeitung of Essen. Peasants retaining grain beyond their personal needs will be arraigned before revolutionary courts as enemies of the people. Capital punishment will be inflicted on illicit traders.

Government of North Growing.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The new Russian government of the north, with headquarters at Archangel, is becoming a very distinct factor in Russian affairs. Information reaching diplomatic sources, coupled with a number of official reports, indicates that this government is rapidly extending its control. Recruits to its armies are flocking from other sections of Russia.

The controlling factors of the government are said to be operating in complete sympathy with the allied diplomats, who now are established in Archangel. Ambassador David R. Francis, it is said here, will be in almost constant communication with the leaders, who are accepting his advice in all things.

Meanwhile a reign of terror is reported from most of southern Russia. The bolshevik government is reported to have abandoned Moscow for Kronstadt. The bolsheviks are reported to be holding British and French subjects as hostages and have also arrested and executed, without trial, Russians supposed to have revolutionary leanings.

Czechs Join With Cossacks. The Czechoslovak forces in Siberia

RECREATION IN TIME OF WAR

Important Matter That Has Not by Any Means Been Neglected.

MAKES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Hard to Underestimate the Good Accomplished by the Thousands of Playgrounds and Other Forms of Innocent Pleasure Provided.

Interest in physical education and kindred recreative methods has been stimulated by reason of war. Indeed, the relationship of war to recreation generally is well illustrated in the 1917 yearbook of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

In spite of large economies in almost every sphere of public life, provision of healthful play for children and adults has increased during the first war year by 18 per cent, if measured by the number of playgrounds operated. It has increased 50 per cent if measured by the amount of money spent upon them—\$8,500,000.

One of the most interesting features of the year is the great increase in municipal participation. In 291 of 481 cities for which complete information is available, playground and recreation center work is wholly or in part administered by the municipality—in 48 of them by recreation commissions, in 22 by recreation departments, divisions or bureaus, in 108 by school boards, in 49 by park boards and in nine by city councils or boards of selectmen.

Another item of advance is the extension of organized play into the winter months and into the late evening hours, necessitating, in one case, provision of suitable buildings or use of schools, and in the other the lighting of playgrounds.

Of the \$8,500,000 spent on play, nearly two-thirds was expended in 300 cities on salaries alone. In the 481 cities included in the report nearly 9,000 workers were employed, an increase of about 25 per cent over those of the previous year. Even more promising for the future is the fact that 75 cities maintained training classes for playground workers with probably 3,000 students, and that in at least 34 cities recreation positions were filled by civil service examinations.

As the Survey truly remarks, what all this means for the moral and physical well-being of the people cannot be related in cold figures; but something of this gain may be gathered by an effort to visualize the three-quarters of a million of boys and girls daily frolicking under the supervision of play leaders on some 4,000 playgrounds, the 600 or more playgrounds lighted during the evening, the 700 school buildings or so used for play after school hours, the 500,000 young people enjoying wholesome recreation every evening, the 200 public bathing beaches, 300 swimming pools and 400 public baths in use.

have joined with detachments of Cossacks, who have accepted their leadership and are said to be moving westward well armed and equipped. There is no official word yet from the Japanese-American expeditionary forces which have officially been announced as reaching Vladivostok.

It is understood here that Japan has urged the United States that these forces be increased as developments may warrant and that no definite strength be decided on. The Japanese forces are very anxious that the Czechoslovaks be made a most formidable force so that they will at all times be able to control the large number of German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia.

BIG NORSE SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT OFF FIRE ISLAND

Steamer Sommerstad, Taken Over by United States, Sent to the Bottom.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED

Schooner Earl and Nettle Added to Fishing Vessels Destroyed Off Massachusetts Coast—Boat Pillaged and Crew Abused.

New York, Aug. 14.—German submarines took toll of American shipping in waters adjacent to this port for the second time when the Norwegian steamship Sommerstad, taken over by the United States government, was sunk off Fire Island. The 3,875-ton freighter was sent to the bottom not far from the locality where the armored cruiser San Diego was blown up on July 19. The Sommerstad, whose crew of 31 was brought here was under charter of the United States shipping board. The vessel was on the way from Bergen, Norway, to New York, in ballast.

Captain Hansen, master of the ship, said it was sunk at eight o'clock in the morning. The crew took to the boats, and later were picked up by a passing vessel.

Schooner Looted and Sunk.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 14.—The auxiliary schooner Earl and Nettle was added to the list of fishing vessels sunk by a German submarine off George's bank Saturday. The six members of the crew, picked up 100 miles east of Nantucket and brought here with four survivors of the schooner Anita May, reported that their vessel had been sunk by gunfire after having been looted by a raiding squad from the U-boat.

Efforts to find other fishermen adrift in dories were held up by a fog so dense that navigation in these waters was attended by the utmost danger. The boat bringing the survivors of the Earl and Nettle and the Lena May picked its way cautiously and made port safely.

Number Lost Put at Ten.

With the arrival of men from the former, the number of fishing vessels known to have been sunk was increased to ten, besides the two steamers, the Penitence of British registry, and the Swedish freighter Sydland, also sent to the bottom off the New England coast by the submarine.

Capt. Frank Lynch and two members of the crew of the Lena May had not been accounted for by shipmates who reached here.

The Earl and Nettle's men reported that they were subjected to many indignities by the U-boat crew. The personal effects of the fishermen, of little intrinsic value, were taken, along with provisions and clothing. When they were ordered into the dory they were told to be quick about it.

"Gassed" by Submarine.

Washington, Aug. 14.—German submarines which since May at intervals of several weeks have been attempting to carry the campaign of "frightfulness" to America through the sinking of vessels off the Atlantic coast, have decided to carry the war to the shores of America. This was the view taken by many officials of the attempt by a German submarine to gas the members of the crew of the coast guard station at Smith's Island, N. C., by spreading oil from which mustard gas was generated over the waters near the island. Navy department dispatches said that, although six members of the coast guard were overcome by the fumes, no serious after effects were noted.

At the navy department it was declared that the new plan of warfare being waged by the German undersea craft would be no more successful than the attempts to destroy American shipping.

Stamps on American Flag.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 14.—An American flag torn from the masthead of the little schooner Lena May, one of the fishing vessels sunk by a German submarine off the New England coast Saturday, was taken aboard the enemy craft by a German officer, who wrapped it around his neck and gave a grotesque exhibition of dancing, while his men, each armed with a revolver, looked on and cheered. This was the story told here by survivors of the vessel, who were forced to witness the performance and were knocked about when they failed to move as rapidly as the commander ordered. The flag was flung down and stamped

U. S. to Help Cheese Industry.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Encouragement to the American cheese industry, which will have to compete against foreign cheesemakers after the war, is being given by the food administration.

MRS. BAYNE



Mrs. Bayne is chief woman inspector, food production department of England. The United Kingdom is handled quite capably by her. Women are playing a great part in the management of the government's business.

ARMYMEN FALL IN OHIO CITY

Lieutenant and Mechanic Hurt While Honoring Dead Officers at Springfield.

Springfield, O., Aug. 14.—Lieut. Francis Poindexter and Mechanic Spencer King were severely injured when the airplane in which they were flying crashed to earth in the business section of the city. The flyers were in a squadron of six planes to fly over the funeral corteges of Lieut. Nell Adelberger and Lieut. Harry Herr, Springfield soldiers, who were killed in an airplane accident.

Draft Boards in Association.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 14.—An organization to be known as the Association of Selective Service Boards of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas was formed at a draft board meeting held here. Dr. C. Lester Hall of Kansas City was made president of the organization.

Unable to Equal Men's Work.

How far the woman workers substituted for men in Great Britain are really filling the places of men is answered in an article prepared for the bureau of labor statistics by Miss Mark K. Conynghon, who has made a study of the effect of the war on the employment of women in England.

"The reply varies with the work," writes Miss Conynghon. "In clerical and banking positions apparently women are fully replacing men, except in the relatively few positions."

"In the munition trades they have proved highly satisfactory, but in general their work has not been the same as that of the men whose places they have taken."

Women have replaced 1,413,000 men in industrial, professional and civil service positions in Great Britain in the last three years, according to figures obtained by Miss Conynghon. There has been an increase of 1,426,000 in the number of English women employed since July, 1914.

FINLAND TO BE MONARCHY

Landtag Votes for Its Establishment and King Will Be Elected in September.

Stockholm, Aug. 14.—The Finnish landtag has voted, 58 to 44, to establish a monarchy in Finland, a Heisingfors dispatch announced. A king will be elected in September.

WOMEN'S RIOTS IN MUNICH

Mobs Demand Meat and Vegetables, Crying That Berlin Robs Bavaria of Food.

Berne, Aug. 14.—"Women's riots" are occurring in Munich. A clamorous mob thronged the streets demanding meat and vegetables.

There were shouts that "Berlin was robbing Bavaria of food."

Shopmen Asks Raise.

Representatives of 500,000 railway shopmen today asked the railroad administration not to put into effect the new wage scale without upward revision for their crafts, saying great dissatisfaction would be created, and intimating that it might be impossible to avoid many strikes.

Spokesmen for the six shop trades declared they had found it difficult to work out a wage scale on the basis of the director general's order and that extreme disappointment existed among all men who had read it. They urged speedy action to revise the scale.